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SUNDAY, JULY 21, 1907.

The Southern Man Idea.

Discussion of a Southern man for the
Presidency continues to engage the
attention of political writers in every sec-
tion of the country, although the topic
has failed to arouse more than an ac-
ademic interest in any quarter. It is
noteworthy that the most pronounced
sentiment against the Southern man idea
finds expression in the South, where the
feeling prevails that it would be inexpedient
at this time to nominate a Southern
candidate. Coupled with this feeling,
there is a natural regret that the South
should still be somewhat isolated from the
main currents of national politics,
and that the voice of her statesmen
should be of relatively smaller weight
than they are entitled to in the councils
of the Democratic party. A demand is
frequently met with in the Southern
press that the Democracy of that sec-
tion should assert itself in the next na-
tional convention, and the hope is con-
firmed that some day the South will
come into its own as an influence in
national affairs.Just what is meant by these expres-
sions it is difficult to say. The South
has no special interest to subserve by
regarding that supremacy in national af-
fairs which it exercised prior to the war.
Gov. Vardaman's propaganda for the re-
peal of the fifteenth amendment has not
become popular enough to command the
united support of the Southern people. We
are unable to discern a distinctively
Southern political idea in the utterances
of modern Southern statesmen, for the
State rights dogma no longer has its old
significance, being nowadays a mere
question of how far it is expedient to
extend Federal powers over matters of
national concern, as to which there is
the same division of opinion in the South
as elsewhere. In fact, political opinion
in the South, leaving out of considera-
tion the race question, with which the
Federal government has little to do, tends
more and more to divide on national
instead of sectional lines. There is no
pending political issue, and there has
been none for some years past, on which
the South has been pitted against the
North. This being the case, the part
played by Southern statesmen in na-
tional affairs must depend more upon
their personal character and influence
than upon their ability to command the
adhesion of their party or the country
to particular ideas.It may be urged that this theory of the
situation supplies the best possible argu-
ment for the nomination of a Southern
candidate for the Presidency. If Southern
statesmen are no longer possessed by
sectional political ideas, why, it may be
asked, should not some one of them be
found who would answer all the require-
ments of a Presidential aspirant? Cer-
tainly the Southern papers answer this
question by saying that sectional feeling
has not altogether disappeared from the
North, and that it would be unwise not
to take this fact into consideration. The
New Orleans Picayune remarks on this
point:"Let it be announced that the South is claiming
the right and manifesting the intention of new-
ly the struggle for political control by putting
forward one of its sons for the chief executive
office of the republic, and there would at once
be raised the outcry that the South was again in the
seeds and would soon be preparing on Washington
in an effort to regain supremacy."Unfortunately, there is enough truth
in all this to put a damper on the as-
pirations of Southern candidates, par-
ticularly if they are to be brought for-
ward for the avowed purpose of restor-
ing Southern domination in national af-
fairs. Such an ambition, though flatter-
ing to Southern pride, produces an alto-
gether different impression in other por-
tions of the country.
In this connection the St. Louis Re-
public offers a timely reminder that the
nomination of a Southern Presidential
candidate would contravene a long-settled
policy of the South in national poli-
tics. That paper points out that "the South
has wisely preferred to fortify itself
against attack by alliances in the North
and West," and for two decades pre-
ceding the civil war "it was the steady
policy of the Southern Democracy to
seek a Northern or Western candidate."
This policy, the Republic thinks, is not
likely to be changed, and the reason is
obvious. It is that the South remains
as solid politically as it was before the
war, and any Democratic accession of
strength must be looked for in other
portions of the country. The winning
candidate of any party must be strong in
the doubtful States, he must have some
hope of gaining votes where political
converts may be reasonably expected;
and the doubtful States and the possi-
bility of obtaining political converts are
elsewhere than in the South.This thing of breaking up the lotteries
is all right, but we hope the government
will not interfere with the church fair.says an anxious contemporary. No dan-
ger; the church fair isn't a lottery; it's
a sure thing.

"Tariff Reform" in England.

Perry Belmont has been giving the sub-
ject of tariff reform considerable atten-
tion during his summer stay in England.
He was struck by the antagonistic
meanings which attach to the words
"tariff reform" on different sides of the
Atlantic. In this country we understand
by tariff reform a lowering of customs
duties, while to the British citizen it
means the establishment of a protective
tariff system as advocated by the fol-
lowers of Joseph Chamberlain. Mr. Bel-
mont, in a recent interview, adverted to
the possible influence upon American
tariff policy of a protective regime in
England, saying that the adoption of
protection there would have a favorable
effect upon the commercial prosperity
of the United States, "provided we do
not continue to maintain our present
high tariffs." If England put up the
bars, Mr. Belmont advises that we throw
down ours. Then our merchant marine
would soon be found in the harbors of
the world.No better commentary could be made
upon the folly of placing unnecessary
restrictions upon commercial intercourse.
British Liberals are well aware of the
menace to their country's commercial
supremacy lurking in protectionist pro-
posals, and it is not likely that protective
duties will become a feature of the Brit-
ish fiscal system very soon, unless there
should occur a radical and unexpected
change in popular opinion. But we can
do something to add to our commercial
prosperity by reforming the obstructive
schedules of our tariff without waiting
for England to revolutionize her tariff
policy. Then we would be all the better
prepared to take advantage of whatever
commercial blunders the Chamberlain-
ites over the water may commit, should
they come into power again."What matters it where Andrew Jack-
son was born?" says the Austin States-
man. Blessed are the peace-makers!

Newfoundland Fisheries Question.

That eternal fisheries question, the New-
foundland fisheries question, is likely to
become prominent again when the herring
fishing season opens next month. It is
sincerely to be hoped that some way of
agreeing on the subject will be found,
so that the discussion may be ended once
for all. The herring of the Newfoundland
coast, which are used not only for food,
but as bait for the cod fishing off the
Newfoundland Banks, are the cause of all
the worry. The fishermen of New England,
separating to the Newfoundland coast,
catch the herring in large quantities, and
these are brought into this country duty-
free. The same fish, if caught by New-
foundland fishermen and sent to the
United States, have to pay a duty which
is prohibitive. The British government,
in its effort to protect these fishermen,
has sought to have the protective duty
removed, and, failing in this, the New-
foundland government does all it can to
make things unpleasant for the New
Englanders.Since the controversy was last up for
public discussion, the Newfoundland gov-
ernment has decreed that Newfoundland
fishermen must not ship on American
schooners in colonial waters, or even be-
yond the three-mile limit on the open sea,
and it has prohibited the use of purses
used by the New England fishermen. There
is objection to this among the fishermen
on both sides; the New England men want
to use purse-seines, and the Newfound-
landers want to ship on the New Eng-
land boats because of the good wages.
The dispute is sure to become acute when
the fishing season opens, and so serious
does it promise to become that the New-
foundland authorities have urged that
the whole matter be submitted to The
Hague tribunal. The British government
is now supporting the Newfoundlanders
more earnestly than ever before, one rea-
son being that the admiralty has awak-
ened to the value of the Newfoundland
fishing crews as naval reserve men. It is
paying them regular retaining fees, and
is instructing them in naval work at
stated intervals, on British cruisers.A solution of the whole difficulty lies
in the abolition of the protective duty on
fish in favor of Newfoundland, but the in-
superable objections to this course are well
known. So the matter will probably be
allowed to run on, with the fish in the
past, with constant danger of friction, until
something serious happens.Denmark resolutely refuses to sell any
of her islands. We are glad to hear it.
We cannot help feeling a little uneasy
about Uncle Sam as long as there are any
good bricks on the market.

Female Legislator and Her Husband.

It was with keen joy that we called at-
tention some time ago to the fact that
in Finland, where the privilege of female
suffrage has been extended, a number of
women had been duly elected to the Fin-
nish parliament. It was an experiment
in government worth watching. We
hoped for the best.Now comes word from Finland that one
of these lady members of parliament has
been grossly negligent of her duty. As-
suming the task of making laws for her
country, she left her household in charge
of her husband while she went up to the
Finnish capital. She gets a salary of \$53
a month as a legislator, and it appears
that out of this sum she allowed her
poor husband 12 cents a day. Even in
Finland a man can hardly dress him-
self, feed himself, and get a smoke and
a drink on 12 cents a day, and so this
poor left-behind husband-one wonders
whether he voted for his wife at the elec-
tion—has tried to commit suicide. He
failed; but in making the attempt he re-
fused the world a public service of no lit-
tle value. He brought the hideous facts
clearly before the public.We can see, now, where this woman's
rights movement is leading us. Already,
in this country, we have reached the
stage where women go off to mothers'
meetings and leave their husbands to
take practical charge of the children,
while they, in convention assembled, tell
the world how it should be done. Al-
ready, in some States, the women have
the right to vote. Elsewhere they are
clamoring for that right, and American
men, the most chivalrous in the world,
hate to deny them anything their little
hearts desire. But in view of the facts
in Finland, knowing that what woman
has done, woman may do, is it not time
to call a halt on the ambitions of the eternal
feminine? Can we afford to have our
wives reveling in luxury at the National
Capital while we stay at home and take
what proportion of their salaries they
choose to send us? It means an entire
revolution in our national life. It must
be distasteful to any man to have to see
his wife for support, and yet that is
what it is likely to come to unless we
take due warning from the situation in
Finland.Leslie M. Shaw is quoted as saying that
the government Bureau of Engraving andPrinting is a "huge sweat shop." People
certainly sweat to get what is manufac-
tured there.Nevertheless, we should like to see some
punishment meted out to the nature faker
who first started the story that it was
possible to capture any bird by putting
salt on its tail. In common with thou-
sands of other youngsters, we covered
many miles of territory trying to put
that theory in practice.

The Fight on Soft Drinks.

It has only been a few days ago that the
military officials issued an order forbid-
ding the sale of a certain soft drink to
soldiers at the army posts, on the grounds
that the stuff contained deleterious drugs.
Now it appears that there is a campaign
on against many other so-called soft
drinks, because it is said that alcohol
forms the basis of most of the syrups
that are used to flavor them. In Georgia
the matter is considered more seriously
than elsewhere, and that State is about
to enact a prohibition law which will
make it impossible for the dealers to get
the alcohol with which to make the syrups.
Those who started this campaign de-
clare that the average soft drink contains
about as large a percentage of alcohol as
beer, which, if true, must make interest-
ing news for our prohibition friends, who
thus have been tippiling unwavering. If
this is worth doing, it is worth doing
well. Men who are on the water wagon
cannot afford to dally with temptation or
to be fed even 3 per cent of liquor under
the guise of a harmless chocolate sundae.
The demon Rum, that lurks in a pine-
apple phosphate and that percolates its
key way through an insidious straw, must
be relegated to the background. We have
had a striking example recently of what
harm to a man's reputation may be
wrought by a cocktail, and now the in-
vestigators are robbing us of our soft
drinks. To be absolutely right on this
question of tippiling, it would seem that
country at large must follow the exam-
ple of Vice President Fairbanks and
stick to the homely butter milk, that
"cheers, but does not inebriate."I concern myself very little about
"Roosevelt," says Gov. Vardaman, of Mis-
sissippi. That makes it horse and horse.
If the people of this country would
mix a little common sense with the hot
weather, they would find the good old
summer time much more nearly bear-
able. Some heat prostrations are un-
avoidable, of course. So long as men
must expect to hear of victims of high tem-
peratures. But when supposedly intelligent
human beings deliberately go to the ex-
tremes of thoughtless foolishness in
weather, like this, there is nobody to
blame but themselves.One may accomplish wonders in the
way of avoiding the effects of hot weather
by the use of a little common sense. Ex-
ercise, and especially violent exercise,
should not be taken in the heated part
of the day, and persons not accustomed
to outdoor life should be careful how they
go about under a hot sun at all.The mind should be kept off the subject
of the weather. Don't go about saying,
"Phoo-e-e-e-e, isn't it hot?" or something
equally asinine and useless. Don't
worry yourself, and don't worry others.
There are many things worse than hot
weather, and there is no excuse for fail-
ure to apply common sense to the prob-
lems it presents.The greatest men in history have been
short men," shouts an alleged authority.
This must be a country of unusually great
men about the closing of the summer-
resort season, then.The Standard Oil Company is reported
as preparing to make war on the steel
trust. In that event the public will hope
to see each combatant get all that is com-
ing to it.
A scientist says that the planets are
stealing a lot of our heat. There does not
appear to be any shortage of hot air,
however.The recent Confederate Veterans' meet-
ing at Richmond limited the use of the
title "general" to those who actually held
it during the war. The authorities dared
not go further, for fear of deterring the
entire South.An ex-Congressman recently walked
from New York to Zanesville, Ohio. The
elimination of free passes seems to have
depressed even the spirits of the former
members.King Alfonso is going in extensively for
cattle raising. A sort of dabbling in
stock, we suppose.A Kansas man claims to have discov-
ered a way to make good, palatable tea
from "corn husks." Oh, husks!"Who is the most discussed man in
America?" demands a contemporary. We
do not know, but John D. Rockefeller
doubtless is the most cussed.Dr. Drake, of Hollins Institute, says
"girls are kissing their lives away." Dr.
Drake is probably an old quack.It is claimed that the present Weather
Bureau Service was brought up to its
present standard under Mr. Cleveland.
We thought this thing would be laid on
the Democrats before the last was heard
of it.Laborers at Panama are said to be af-
flicted with yaws. Perhaps this is a typ-
ographical error and should have been
"yaws."President Roosevelt hopes that no one
will send him any more dogs, and "Pete,"
in view of his experiences with the last
consignments, doubtless hopes so, too.The beef trust people say that the en-
forcement of the pure-food law is respon-
sible for the rise in the price of meat.
It isn't, however, particularly new to be
told that the people pay the freight. It
would be novel if they did not.Since Mr. Bonaparte and Mr. Root are
still unable to determine the exact nature
of whiskey, it may occur to the President
to fire somebody and call Senator Black-
burn to the Cabinet.It is safe to say, however, that a snub-
bing from the King of England will not
detract in the slightest from Mr. Croker's
popularity in Ireland.The late frosts didn't curtail the output
of college graduates in the least. There
are just as many as ever, and they are
just as fresh.We dislike to mention unpleasant sub-
jects in such weather, but we would like
to know what has become of the Charles-
ton News and Courier's Smith-Graves
hand primary.After all, Postmaster General Meyer
seems to be the really sensible man of
the administration. While Vice President
Fairbanks is fishing for waterfalls and
Secretary Taft for delegates, Mr. Meyer
is going after salmon.Count Boni de Castellani, thinks he
would like to enter the broad busi-
ness. His idea, probably, is to be a Pull-
man porter, and get a lot of easy money.

A SUNDAY TALK.

Now the serpent was more subtil than any
beast of the field which the Lord God had made.—Genesis,
iii, 1.Belief in a personal devil seems to
have passed away from the mind of man
with the generations that are gone. It
was inevitable that the ancient idea of
the devil, pictured as he was by the re-
ligious artists, as a monster of deformity
and ugliness, would have to go. The
painters of old probably got their ideas
from the Bible, which, however, never
pictures his Satanic majesty directly.
The popular superstitious idea of the
devil was taken largely from the Revela-
tion of St. John, who saw "a beast rise
up out of the sea, having seven heads
and ten horns, and upon his horns ten
crowns, and upon his heads the name of
blasphemy. And the beast which I saw
was like unto a leopard, and his feet
were as the feet of a bear, and his
mouth as the mouth of a lion; and the
dragon gave him power, and his seat, and
great authority." There are many such
pictures as that, but none of them seem
quite to fit the devil.There is a Presbyterian minister, the
Rev. S. S. Hilscher, who, in a recent
Chautauqua address, declared that the
devil is "a beautiful and seductive per-
sonality, with qualities that attract rather
than repel," and his pronouncement has
been taken for something novel.
As a matter of fact, whatever devil
there is must be attractive rather than
repellent. In one of the Scripture pas-
sages, in which the devil really figures in
propria persona, he appeared before
Jesus Christ in the wilderness and took
him up into the mountain. The devil
was seductive enough then.All this power will I give thee, and the glory
of the throne, for that I delivered me up; and
whenever I will I will tempt thee.
Thus said the devil, tempting Christ.
Now, it is plain that whatever form he
took the devil was not then a monster of
hideous mien.The devil, tempting power
To assume a passing shape
Says Hamlet, and whenever one thinks
of Satan as an entity one must realize
that he would defeat his own purpose if
he were to appear so frightful that men
would shrink from him.The truth of the matter seems to be in
the fact that we all of us create our
personal devil. Temptation comes to us
in attractive guise always. What tempts
him is not temptation to me, my brother.
The devil that comes to me is of my in-
vites, desires, and flatters. The evil that
we are tempted to do appears before us
as not so evil after all. We will sin once
and then sin no more; it can do no harm
to step just for an instant, out of the
appointed way—and so, imporing, gets
him, justifying, our personal devil be-
comes his work, and it is not until the taste
of the forbidden fruit is bitter in our
mouths that we realize how hard it is
to go back.How easy it would be if the devil were
hidious and repulsive, for his temptations
would be frankly recognized. We avoid
bad men instinctively, not for what they
are so much as for the influence they ex-
ert upon ourselves. It is easy to do this
so soon as we recognize they are bad
men. But the modern devil is a gentle-
man of polite manners and pleasing ap-
pearance; his voice is low and soothing, his
eloquence is his power, his powers of persua-
sion great. He is "more subtil than any
beast of the field." If he is to be con-
quered, we must each of us conquer him
for ourselves.

SMOKELESS RAILROADING.

Suppression of the Locomotive in
Suburban Traffic Coming.From the Philadelphia Press.
The city council of Chicago has before
it a bill asking the Illinois legislature to
compel all railroads entering Chicago to
adopt electricity in their suburban ser-
vice. It is manifest that after one city
has secured electric terminal service on
its railroads other cities will demand, and
in the end obtain, the same great ad-
vantage. Its benefits are enormous, and
if railroads can afford to give it to one
city, they can afford to give it to others.
Philadelphia will probably hang behind
some of its neighbors in securing this
boom, but the substitution of electricity
for steam power for suburban traffic is
inevitable, and the Pennsylvania and the
Reading will have to make the change,
and, according to current reports, already
have it in contemplation.Through passenger traffic and freight
traffic will probably hold on to the locomo-
tive longer, but its suppression in subur-
ban traffic and the substitution of clean,
easy-going, and comparatively
noiseless electric motive power in its place
is a consummation devoutly to be wished
and probably not long to be waited for.
The Philadelphia and Western and the
Atlantic City are electric lines to Atlantic
City are objects lesson in the great ad-
vantages of electricity for short-
line passenger service.

STILL STANDING PAT.

Hopkins Knew Where to Go for
Straight Information.From the New York Globe.
Senator Hopkins announced after a talk
with the President at Oyster Bay that
there would be no revision of the tariff
until a new President is seated. The
most ingenious inquirer could extract
no more. But it is enough. Congress
will meet in the interval, to be sure, and
academically speaking, can do what it
pleases with the laws. But, practically
speaking, no one would think of con-
sulting its members on so grave a sub-
ject.Senator Hopkins was well advised. He
knew where to go for information, and
he got it, good and straight, as his con-
stituents in Illinois would put it. He came
away "with the straight goods," that we
shall stand pat. The other fellow can do
as he pleases.The decision is a wise one. The next
campaign is to be conducted on the issues
of the Roosevelt policies, according to
every well-informed visitor at the White
House or Oyster Bay, and why must them
up with general questions whose parent-
age is doubtful?

Gratitude to Cortelyou.

From the New York Evening Post.
The whole miserable, pleasure, per-
sonal baggage ought to go. In the
hope that it will, travelers to Europe
will henceforth gratefully wear a Cortel-
you Presidential button in the lapels of
their coats.

Disciplining the President.

From the Richmond News-Leader.
Evidently the Peace Society, having
discovered that the President carries a
revolver, feels that it has him on the
hip.

HOLYROCKS.

The greatest, glowing holyrocks
Which bloom beside our garden walks!
They grow upon their slender stalks
Like trees, and their leaves are the leaves
Of forests by the Amazon.
Where forests, in silence hallowed,
Faint, feral, long, are sacred to
Though none's long, languid, long.
The splendid, showy holyrocks
They grow and grow, their leaves are
The seedlings in brilliant flocks
Within a web of Eastern dyes,
Faint, feral, long, are sacred to
Awake allied by August heat.
The troops and the Orient meet
Beneath our Northern skies.
—Alice's Magazine.

MEN AND THINGS.

The Lodge-Crane Affair.

Notwithstanding denials from Boston, it
is pretty generally believed that there is
more truth than poetry, as the saying
goes, in the story about the strained re-
lations between Senators Lodge and Crane,
of Massachusetts. Evidence that the two
were not on anything like cordial
terms were many during the last session
of Congress. It is recalled that when, on
one occasion, a story was printed to the
effect that Senator Crane had obtained the
better of his colleague in a matter af-
fecting the compromise on the Brown-
sville question, the senior Senator was
the reverse of pleased, and manifested
his displeasure unmistakably. He re-
sented the prominence attained by Sena-
tor Crane, apparently, inasmuch as the
latter was comparatively new in Wash-
ington. The White House took the same
general view of the matter as Senator
Lodge, and it is known that Senator
Crane was not as popular with President
Roosevelt as might have been, by any
means. Mr. Crane is a conservative, and
on more than one occasion did not hesi-
tate to oppose the administration. Un-
complimentary remarks which the Presi-
dent is alleged to have made about Sena-
tor Crane reached the ears of the latter,
and this did not make the situation any
more nearly harmonious.The statement that the Taft boom fig-
ures in the latest and, perhaps, final break
between the two Senators, is given cred-
ence. Senator Lodge is an advocate
of Secretary Taft, of course, because the
President is. Senator Crane favors the
nomination of somebody else, possibly of
Senator Knox. The story goes that Sena-
tor Crane is tired of the efforts which
have been made to force him to support
Taft, and that he has notified Mr. Lodge,
in unmistakable terms, that the warfare
must cease. The big fight has no terror
for him, he is reported to have told his
senior colleague, and his positions as Sena-
tor and member of the Republican Na-
tional Committee were as nothing to him
compared with the rebellion of his inde-
pendent self-respect. The row may be
smoothed over, but if it is not some-
what interesting developments may be ex-
pected.

Culberson's Friends Active.

Although Senator Culberson, of Texas,
has said more than once recently that
he is not a candidate for the Democratic
nomination, and that he favors the se-
lection of Mr. Bryan, his friends con-
tinue their endeavors to advance his
boom. In a letter to the Cleburne (Tex.)
Review, Representative O. W. Gillespie,
originator of the Tillman-Gillespie resolu-
tion, under which the Interstate Com-
merce Commission conducted investiga-
tions of various alleged railroad abuses,
comes out flatly in favor of the nomi-
nation of Senator Culberson. He is promp-
ted by no sectional or State pride, he
says, but by the firm belief that the
nomination and election of Senator Cul-
berson would promote the best interests
of the republic.In the same issue of the Cleburne pa-
per which contains the letter from Rep-
resentative Gillespie, there is a political
interview with Representative Bledsoe,
of the Dallas district, in which that gen-
tleman says that he is for Culberson
against anybody else, if the Senator will
permit the use of his name. Leaving
Culberson out of it, he says he is for
Bryan. Mr. Gillespie does not consider
Mr. Bryan at all.

A Kansas with Wellman.

Kansas, which insists on having a
freaker in every pie, is planning herself
just now because she has learned that
one of the three men who will comprise
Walter Wellman's airship crew when he
starts from Springfield for the polar re-
gions is a Kansan. The man in question
is Chester Melvin Vanniman, and the re-
ports say that he is to be the engineer of
the airship. A third member of the party
will be Maj. Henry B. Hersey, the gov-
ernment meteorologist, and it is supposed
that by this time a fourth has been
chosen to complete the crew. Vanniman
is said to be an engineer of ability and
prominence. He had charge of the con-
struction of the mechanical part of the
Wellman airship, and is said to have
been responsible for many improve-
ments. He is the owner of a farm near
McPherson, Kans., and a cousin of his
is president of a bank at that place.

Hebrews in the Lords.

When Sir Samuel Montagu received his
birthday present recently, the number of
Hebrews in the House of Lords was in-
creased to three. The oldest Hebrew peer
in the House of Lords is Lord Rothschild,
and the other one is Lord Wansford,
whose father founded the great London
firm of Stern Bros. The new peer was
about born a Montagu, but assumed the
name by royal license. His father was
the late Louis Cohen, of the London stock
exchange.

Mr. Sperry's Birthday.

Nehemiah Day Sperry, who represents
the Second Connecticut district in the
House, is one of the veterans of Con-
gress. He was born in Woodbridge, New
Haven County, Conn., July 20, 1827, so
that he was eighty years old on the birth-
day of this month. He did not celebrate his
birthday until last Monday, however, and
then he had a grand time. He lives at
New Haven, and on the day named the
annual baseball game between the city's
aldermen and newspaper men was in
progress. Just to show how young a man
can be at eighty, Mr. Sperry pitched the
first ball in this game and sent it squarely
over the plate.Mr. Sperry's career has been remark-
able. He has been elected to Congress
seven times, and his ability as a politician
has done much toward making his district
strongly Republican. After he retires, it
is said, the Democrats may have a good
chance to carry the district, but at pres-
ent they have none at all. Mr. Sperry
was chairman of the recruiting committee
in New Haven during the war, and was
appointed postmaster by President Lin-
coln in 1861 and continued in office until
the first election of Grover Cleveland.
President Harrison put him back in office
again; and once more, President Cleve-
land, when he went to the White House
the second time, turned the Connecticut
man out. In all, Mr. Sperry served twen-
ty-eight years and two months as post-
master. The first time he was nominated
for Congress, in 1868, he declined, but
eight years later he was nominated again,
elected, and has been a member of the
House ever since. When Ericsson's his-
toric Monitor was built, Mr. Sperry was a
bondman for it.

Knox Marching Clubs.

Although the Republican national con-
vention is still some eleven months in the
future, Philadelphia is already preparing
to organize a Philander C. Knox march-
ing club, 250 strong, which is to go to the
convention for the purpose of "rooting"
for the Keystone Senator. The plan is to
send the club to the national gathering
in a special train. It is expected that a
great many of the Senators' personal
friends will enroll as members. Pitts-
burg, too, will send a Knox marching
club, which is already being organized by
Representative James Francis Burke, the
man who launched the Knox boom at the
Denver dinner.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Virginia Beach? I had a good time there.
They set a splendid table.
And then I had a good time at a slight affair.
Or was it a Mabel?Atlantic City? I know its every kink.
'Twas there I met a fairy
Whose lovely name was Genevieve, I
think.
Or maybe Carrie.The Water Gap? A pleasant spot, in-
deed.
A maiden coy and clever,
Named May or Kate, there vowed to me
that she'd
Be true forever.Summer resorts? Each has its own firm
place
Deep down in my affections.
Of each I